

CHINAMAN MUTILATED

Hand Severed and Arm
Broken.

JUDGE ESTEE AT HILO

Fujiyama's Counsel Tries to Get Stay
of Execution—Narrow Es-
cape of Tourists.

HILO, Sept. 15.—The Chinese seem to be getting it in the neck and various other portions of their anatomy, no less in Hawaii than in their native land, though their own brethren are, in part at least, the perpetrators. On Monday night an old Pake, who has followed the modest but very honorable profession of market gardening in Hanalei, suffered mutilation at the hands of some person or persons unknown, though two compatriots of his who live near by and who have frequently been heard to express many ill wishes in respect to his future, in excellent Chinese, are under arrest on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage.

The victim states that on the night in question he was peacefully sleeping the sleep of the just, neither disturbing his neighbors by snoring nor imagining any evil against them in his dreams, when he was awakened by some noise in his room, which, however, appeared to be but a rustling or shuffling such as might be made by the harmless but necessary cat; whereat he proceeded to fall asleep again and make up for lost time. The next matter of which he became aware was that some one had dealt him a blow with a knife upon the right wrist, which completely severed the hand from the arm. He was then beaten with some heavy instrument several times, the same arm being broken in two places and severe blows being received upon the shoulders and head, though at no time did he become unconscious. His assailants then let up on him, and in the dim light he saw shadowy forms creeping from his hut. He managed to summon strength enough to reach a Kanaka house a little way off, where he was so far taken care of that his life was saved. No robbery was committed, and the only motion apparent was revenge. It would seem that mutilation rather than deliberate murder was the object of the assailants, though the latter might well have been the result of the wounds inflicted.

JUDGE ESTEE AT HILO.

Judge Estee of the Federal Court paid Hilo a brief visit this week and received into the fold a considerable number of persons who had seen the error of their ways. Judge Estee is a typical American citizen, thoroughly democratic in manner, though a Republican in principle, and a most genial and interesting conversationalist.

Judge Estee is a keen observer of men and things, and his comments upon certain phases of official character and official life in Hawaii are very much to the point. We only regret that we cannot publish them.

Relative to this Island, Judge Estee said: "The beauty and apparent fertility of the whole windward side of this Island seemed marvelous to me. I think I never saw a more wonderful agricultural country than this seems to be. I believe this Island is the natural head of the group and I can't understand how the town of Hilo, which is the natural distributing point for all this wonderful productive area, should be as it is, but a little half-built town of three or four thousand inhabitants. Your natural modesty must put a handicap over you."

The reporter admitted that Hilo was afflicted with more than its fair portion of modesty and retiring disposition, but insisted in spite of this drawback, we should have been far ahead of where we are now had the stream of commerce and transportation not been turned from its natural course by outside influence, and the bulk of our own taxes not been expended elsewhere.

"Well, that is very unfortunate," said the Judge, "and cannot in the end be anything but disastrous to the whole Territory. You can't build up any one place at the expense of all others; you have not to grow along together and by mutual contributions of assistance."

Judge Estee returned to Honolulu by the Kinau. While here he appointed T. C. Ridway as commissioner in bankruptcy and Carl S. Smith as United States Commissioner.

FOR STAY OF EXECUTION.

Attorney T. C. Ridway, counsel for Fujiyama, the Japanese now confined in Hilo jail under sentence of death for the murder of a countryman at Laupahoehoe, sent down to Governor Dole yesterday a petition asking for a stay of proceedings in the matter of the condemned man's execution which is set for the 21st inst. He also goes before the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. This action is based upon the ground that the mittimus issued by Judge Little was improper in form, and that the trial was illegal for defect in the drawing of both the grand and petit juries.

NARROW ESCAPE OF TOURISTS.

Johnston Nickens, at one time Mayor of Tacoma and Attorney General of Dakota before that Territory was divided, is in Hilo, accompanied by his wife. He is in search of health and will probably locate permanently in Hilo. On Tuesday Mr. Nickens and wife visited the W. A. Rays at Papakou and on returning took a stage driven by a Japanese. Only a short distance from the Ray residence the horses took fright and ran away. Mr. Nickens succeeded in getting out the back of the wagon, drawing his wife

with him. They escaped injury but the Japanese driver had several bad contusions.

A WINGED TOURIST.

Prof. Henshaw shot a sandeling on the beach last Monday. This is an edible bird from Alaska and is believed to have been the first to arrive. Considering its long flight it was very fat. The professor is of the opinion that this species may become numerous in the islands. He will send his specimen to Washington.

PUNA BANANAS.

Sheriff Andrews has brought in from Puna a most abnormal bunch of youthful bananas growing in a stalk about three feet long, which was rooted in the soil instead of coming from a full grown tree. All respectable bananas do. Wonderful country is Puna.

Building and Loan Failure.

PITTSBURG, Pa., September 7.—The First Avenue Savings and Loan Association of McKeesport, Pa., is insolvent, and the Mercantile Trust Company of this city has been appointed temporary receiver. An alleged discrepancy of \$22,000 has been discovered in the accounts of a former secretary but no proceedings have been instituted.

The cash value of the association is \$667,639, and the failure is the largest in the history of building and loan associations in the state. Nearly 1,700 workers had deposited all their savings in the concern, expecting to buy homes.

A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED

Coal Companies and Miners
are Both Standing Out
Stabborily.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., September 7.—The refusal of the coal companies at their conference in New York to confer with the miners only makes the belief among the people of the Wyoming valley the stronger that there will surely be a strike. The miners will be compelled to go out now or back down ignominiously.

The demand for coal here is enormous. Every kind of carrying vehicle is being pressed into service. Those at the head of large manufacturing plants are of the opinion that if a strike is ordered it will be a long drawn out affair, as both sides are stubborn. All kinds of business is suffering on account of the suspense. Some of the coal companies think that in the event of a strike all the men will not go out and that they will still be able to mine some coal. This may be true in some districts in the anthracite region, but not in the Wyoming district. The men here are pretty well organized, despite all reports to the contrary and when the order to strike is given there will not be enough men at work to keep the pumps running.

Some of the coal companies are making use of the columns of the local press to point out the dire calamity that will follow a long strike. It is pointed out that the United Mine Workers have only \$71,000 in their treasury to sustain a strike and that this sum will not keep the strikers and their families for a week. The total amount of money paid in wages in the anthracite region a month now is \$3,500,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—The national board of the United Mine Workers of America went into close session at 10 o'clock this morning and took up the anthracite situation. A general strike order will probably be issued, but probably not before tomorrow. It may be telegraphed to the leaders of the anthracite miners before being given out here.

"We will certainly issue the order for a general strike," said one of the board members. "We care little what the operators have to say as to the impending distress in the Wyoming or other valleys. We are running things from Indianapolis now. The statement that there will be great distress does not worry us; we will take care of our men if they go on strike and will not ask the operators for any financial aid."

It was announced to-day that the large defense fund held by the Illinois miners cannot be used without the consent of the local unions in that State.

One of the features of the conference is the attendance of several prominent men who are not board members. M. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners, is on the ground. The Illinois men have a defense fund of nearly \$200,000 and it is reported that Ryan is here to pledge the Illinois organization in behalf of financial support in case a general anthracite strike is ordered. The Illinois miners defense fund is the largest ever accumulated by a State organization of coal miners.

Big Fire in Small Town.

PEORIA, Ill., September 7.—The business portion of the town of Manito, twenty-two miles south of the Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, was destroyed by fire which started at 1 o'clock this morning and at 3 o'clock was still burning hot and practically under control. Six business blocks have been burned, including Hickman Brothers' furniture establishment, where the fire started. The town is without fire protection and help was asked from Peoria and this city. The loss will exceed \$20,000.

Warren at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—The War Department has been informed of the arrival of the transport Warren at Nagasaki yesterday with two battalions of the 15th Cavalry and recruits aboard. The health of the troops is reported to be excellent. The Warren will proceed to Manila.

The department also is advised of the arrival of the animal transport Arctar at Kobe, with horses for the Third Cavalry aboard.

Maui Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, had registered up to September 15th the following voters:

Wailuku, 354; Hana, 158; Honouliuli, 98; Keanae, 69; Kipahulu, 119; Makawao, 66. Total, 851.

Next Thursday the Board will be at the Leper Settlement, and it is expected three or four hundred will register.

FROM THE ANTHROPODES

The Plague Is Not Yet
Suppressed.

SENSATIONAL GOLD FIND

Australia Wants American Naviga-
tion Laws Modified to Save
Its Hawaiian Trade.

BRISBANE, August 17.—A proclamation is being issued rescinding the proclamations which declared Sydney and Melbourne to be infected with bubonic plague.

Another case of plague was reported in Brisbane on Wednesday, the patient being an inmate of the Children's Hospital, who died before the nature of her malady was discovered.

Another case of plague was reported in Brisbane on Tuesday, the patient being an elderly woman named Jemima Warnock, a resident of Cricket street, Petrie Terrace.

ROCKHAMPTON, August 17.—Another case of plague was discovered to-night. The patient is a Chinese boy named Albert Ah Moy, aged twelve years, residing in the Chinese quarters at the corner of William and Alma streets.

The boy Ah Moy, who had been suffering from plague in the early part of the week, died last night. He was treated with the anti-plague serum, but was very ill when the case was reported and the serum injected.

TOWNSVILLE, August 17.—A fresh case of plague was reported this morning, the patient being a man named Bernard Stephens, aged forty, a laborer residing in Palmer street, South Townsville. The case was pronounced to be a mild one.

John Hang, the Chinaman who has been in the plague hospital since Monday, died today. Other patients are progressing favorably.

Three fresh cases of plague were reported on Saturday. William Hansen, aged thirty-two, who arrived from Cardwell on Friday night, and who was employed at the Cardwell Meat Works; John Turner, aged thirty-five, a laborer who lived in a tent at Cluden, near the rifle range, and Francis Hipworth, aged eight, living with his parents at South Townsville. Four of the patients will be discharged tomorrow as recovered.

Planet Vines, an immigrant by the Duke of Norfolk, who arrived here on the 10th instant, was pronounced to be suffering from plague yesterday, and was removed to the plague hospital at midnight.

Five more plague patients were released from quarantine today, leaving only three suffering now in the hospital. These are doing very well, and their discharge is now only a matter of two or three weeks.

In connection with the case of plague that has occurred at Townsville, the man having come from Cardwell, the Home Secretary has received information that serum from him was several times examined, but with negative results. On being brought to Townsville he was again examined, and the plague bacilli were then discovered. Dr. Turner, in telegraphing to the Home Secretary, appears to be leaving for Cardwell with the object of closing the meat works, where the man is said to have been employed.

SYDNEY, August 17.—The Government have decided to discontinue medical inspection of vessels arriving from Port Phillip, but the proclamation directing that vessels from Queensland shall be subject to inspection is still in force.

SYDNEY, August 19.—Robert West, who has been in the quarantine hospital for about a month, fell a victim to the plague yesterday.

Philip James arrived by the Aramac from Cairns on Sunday, and all on board were landed on Monday. His case was pronounced one of plague, and he was removed to the plague hospital at midnight.

SENSATIONAL GOLD FIND.

SYDNEY, August 13.—A sensational gold discovery has been made at a mine at Long Flat, near Gundagai. Pieces of gold as large as lemons, coated with oxide of iron, were found, many pieces weighing up to three-quarters of a pound troy. Fully 2,500 ounces were obtained.

SYDNEY, August 17.—In connection with the recent sensational discovery at Robinson and Rice's mine at Long Flat, in the Gundagai district, nothing was done on the property from Saturday last until yesterday, when Geo. Rice, in the presence of a large number of miners and others, knocked out a bag of ore from a rock shaft, which, weighing ten pounds, was estimated to contain over 100 ounces of gold, and the contents of the bag were valued at from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Half a prospecting dish of fine dirt, taken from the bag, passed out about twenty-five ounces of gold. Gold still runs quite as good in the roof of the drive, there being, apparently, a seam of almost pure gold.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

SYDNEY, August 28.—The Sydney Daily Telegraph, after describing the laws which prevent British vessels from doing any business between American ports, including business between Hawaii and the Mainland, has the following:

"Sir William Lyne has already initiated negotiations with the Governments of the other colonies, with a view to united representations being made to the Imperial Government, asking it to enforce the modification of the navigation laws as will place our commerce with the United States by the way of Honolulu on a more equitable footing than it is now."

The object of strengthening the Premier's hands in this important matter, merchants and others are being invited by circular to take such action as they may think wise.

"The circular referred to recites the facts already given, and proceeds in the following way:

"The effect of the operation of these laws is seen in the determination of Spreckels Brothers to place a third vessel on the San Francisco mail service with Australia as soon as the present contract with the United Steamship Co.

of New Zealand expires in March next, under which one of the three vessels belonging to the Union company—practically the Moana—will be knocked out of the trade in eight months' time. But the Government of New South Wales has decided to alter these conditions, not to continue the subsidy for this mail service."

In commercial circles it is said that the application of the American coastal shipping law to Hawaii has injured the interests of Australian shipping. Therefore it is felt that all those interested in the progress of the trading relations between Australia and America by way of the Pacific should take immediate steps to endeavor to have the present restrictions removed or modified.

"Failing the United States Government agreeing to a proposal of this kind it is felt that Australia should make reprisals upon American shipping."

"Not by way of revenge, but just to let Americans see how a similar law will be applied to them. To show that Hawaii in the face of Australia was a very unfair thing to do, especially as Australians might, being very largely concerned about the obviously quick-growing trade across the Pacific to the shores of the East, have made a considerable protest to the Imperial Government against America being allowed to get Hawaii at all."

"However, she's got it, and she has shut the door in our face."

"But as Hawaii occupies a most important position on the route from Australia to the United States of America and to Canada, we must try to get the existing state of things altered."

"To get a slap on one side of the face and to turn the other is all very well, perhaps, but it isn't business."

SYDNEY, Aug. 2.—Mr. Crook moved the adjournment of the Council to call attention to the effect on the prosperity of Australian commerce produced by the annexation of Hawaii, and the effect on mail lines between Sydney and America. He pointed out that the American navigation laws prevented our steamers taking passengers or cargo at Honolulu. This was a serious handicap to British steamers travelling between Australia and America. He instanced the circumstances in which the Moana will be placed as against the Mariposa and Alameda. In view of the American company's policy of a subsidy, the whole question demanded serious attention. Mr. Sutcliffe promised that the Government would bring the matter under the notice of the British Government.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 2.—A letter has been sent to the postmaster-general by fifteen New Zealanders who were passengers on the Moana's last trip, drawing his attention to the manner in which the American shipping law is operating to the disadvantage of vessels sailing under the British flag, so far as trade between Honolulu and San Francisco is concerned. This law provides that no vessels other than American shall be allowed to carry freight and passengers between America's coastal ports, and since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands Honolulu ranks as a coastal port. The Moana was the first British vessel to experience the effects of this legislation, and was detained at Honolulu from taking her board a valuable freight and numerous passengers, many of whom were British subjects, who thus found themselves unable to travel in vessels of their own country. The writers consider that such a position is entirely opposed to the "open-door" policy as to call for special remark, particularly in view of the fact that a subsidy of £30,000 is now being demanded from the New Zealand Government for a service from which British ships are to be entirely excluded.

At a meeting of New Zealanders the following resolution was carried: "That, in view of the American law which prohibits British ships from carrying passengers and cargo between Honolulu and America, the New Zealand passengers on board the Moana wish to express their hope that a subsidy will not be granted to the new American line if British ships are to be excluded from participating in it."

The letter concludes by hoping that the publication of these facts will help to strengthen the hands of the Government in their well-known desire to obtain fair treatment for the British flag.

AUCKLAND, Aug. 2.—The United States Consul for New Zealand was interviewed today re the boycott of British steamers by the New Zealanders, and the experiences of the Union Company's steamship Moana at Honolulu. Mr. Dillingham explains that the law prohibiting foreign-owned vessels from doing business between American ports, no matter where situated, has been on the Statute Books of the United States Government for many years, and has been strictly enforced. It is a law that was enacted by the Congress of the United States many years ago, and refers to passengers as well as cargo; therefore, when the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States and the laws of the latter Government went into effect, as they did on the 14th June last, the law also became effective at the port of Honolulu. It is a law that cannot be amended, except by act of Congress, and Congress does not meet until December next. The American Consul has lately frequently heard complaints made against Mr. J. D. Spreckels, president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, because he would not continue his present contract with the Union Steamship Company. Under the present law of the United States, Mr. Spreckels would be unable to receive any subsidy from that Government were he to do so, because the law states explicitly that the steamers of his line must be American-owned. Mr. Spreckels he thought, is one of the most honorable business men in San Francisco, and no one would stretch a point to deprive him of the right to carry out the wishes of both Australians and New Zealanders. Mr. Dillingham also says Mr. Spreckels cannot do anything in the matter until the law is amended, because the matter rests entirely with the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Spreckels stated in a letter to Mr. Dillingham recently that he would visit New Zealand at an early date, when he hoped to arrange every thing to the satisfaction of the colonies.

Mr. Spreckels' Consul also thinks it was unjust to Mr. Spreckels personally to be attached for the present state of affairs in connection with the law.

Mr. Robert P. Greer, a passenger by the steamer Moana on Tuesday last, says he is connected with the National Harmonic Company of the United States, who have a big factory in Sydney, and has stopped over at Auckland to visit Rotorua. He denied the statement that passengers were not taken on board at Honolulu on the trip down in the Moana. Several passengers were taken on. He did not think Mr. Spreckels was to blame. Mr. Spreckels was one of the most fair-minded men in San Francisco, and he must be amenable to the law. Unless the law was in force there was no protection of trade to American vessels. If a steamer went to San Francisco for a cargo of wheat and it was ready to ship they could not get into the local steamship business by trading from port to port. America believed in protection.

OREGON SOLDIERS' ATTENTION.

Seven Hundred Medals Awaiting
Webfoot Volunteers.

Seven hundred medals being presented by the State to the soldiers participating in the Spanish war and Filipino insurrection remain uncalled for at the office of Adjutant General Gantenbein, at Portland, Ore. One thousand have

been delivered, and the Adjutant General is anxious to have the others claimed by their rightful owners. The medals for the Oregon Engineers Corps have been completed and are now ready for delivery at the same office—Oregonian.

Company M of the Second United States Volunteer Engineers was stationed here for nearly a year and after being mustered out in San Francisco a number returned to Honolulu and eventually took up residence in different parts of the Islands. These men are requested to send their addresses to Portland, and the Adjutant General will forward the medals to them.

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